



THE

STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 29, 1837.

No. 178.

HARBOUR GRACE, Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, opposite Messrs. W. Dixon & Co's

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF INSURANCE

For the Carbonear Insurance Society, Fall 1837.

Amount Insured £60,600—Loss of John Keiley's Schooner Frederick, Coasting 9th May, £250—8-3 per cent.

Fees for the Year, Secretary £0 15 0

Return for Wreck Sold net pro. Schr. Rambler £17 2 6

Room for Meetings 0 1 0

Ditto Schr. Frederick 9 15 7

2 Surveyors 0 6 0

Ditto Schr. Venus 6 6 6

£1 2 0

£33 4 7—1-1 per cent.

Vessels' Names.	Masters' Names.	Insured.	Loss of Schr. FREDERICK. 8-3 1/2 cent.	Return for Wreck.	Vessels' Names.	Masters' Names.	Insured.	Loss of Schr. FREDERICK. 8-3 1/2 cent.	Return for Wreck.
Ann	William Davis	500	2 1 3	0 5 5	Eliza	Clemence Noel	700	2 17 9	0 7 7
Ann	Elias Cole	650	2 13 8	0 7 1	Shannon	Francis Pike	900	3 14 3	0 9 9
Thomas N. Jaffray	Joseph Taylor	850	3 10 2	0 9 8	Traveller	William Brown	550	2 5 5	0 6 0
Morning Star	William Burden	700	2 17 9	0 7 7	Alpha	George Crocker	600	2 9 6	0 6 6
Ranger	Terence Kennedy	400	1 13 0	0 4 4	Elizabeth	Solomon Taylor	500	2 1 3	0 5 5
Catherine & Margaret	Felix McCarty	500	2 1 3	0 5 5	Curlaw	Edward Haurahan	800	3 6 0	0 8 8
Pandora	William Penny	400	1 13 0	0 4 4	Sir Howard Douglas	Edward Dwyer	800	3 6 0	0 8 8
Nonpareil	William Davis sen.	1000	4 2 6	0 10 10	Joseph	John Squires	450	1 17 2	0 4 11
John	Michael Lamb	300	1 4 9	0 3 3	Eliza Ann	William Mahaney	550	2 5 5	0 6 0
Julia Ann	John Kennedy	600	2 9 6	0 6 6	Ambrose	George Soper	420	1 14 8	0 4 7
Elizabeth	Edward Bemister	350	1 8 10	0 3 9	William the Fourth	Samuel Taylor	1000	4 2 6	0 10 10
Beginning	John Phelan	250	1 0 8	0 2 9	Superb	Samuel Gordon	900	3 14 3	0 9 9
Hero	Edward Barrett	600	2 9 6	0 6 6	Herald	William Gordon	750	3 1 10	0 8 2
Experiment	William Tucker	1000	4 2 6	0 10 10	Margaret	Daniel Lacey	660	2 14 5	0 7 2
Dolphin	George Davis	1000	4 2 6	0 10 10	Eneas	Patrick Meany	450	1 17 2	0 4 11
William	Edward Snow	700	2 17 9	0 7 7	Sally	James Forward	500	2 1 3	0 5 5
Montezuma	Stephen Russell	570	2 7 0	0 6 3	Greyhound	Charles McCarthy	750	3 1 10	0 8 2
Newfoundlander	Isaac Mercer	800	3 6 0	0 8 8	Lady Ann	Edward Pike	700	2 17 9	0 7 7
Frederick	John Keily	250	1 0 8	0 2 9	Eunice	Elial Pike	500	2 1 3	0 5 5
Cornhill	Peter Hudson	200	0 16 6	0 2 2	Brothers & Sisters	Thomas Oats	370	2 7 0	0 6 1
Venus	David Clarke	800	3 6 0	0 8 8	Mary	Richard Bransfield	830	3 6 6	0 9 1
Clinker	William Butt	450	1 17 2	0 4 11	Ringwood	William Taylor	1000	4 2 6	0 10 10
Mary	William Luther	750	3 1 10	0 8 2	Young Harp	Philip Corbin	850	3 10 2	0 9 3
Jubilee	John Lynch	300	1 4 9	0 3 3	Agenorina	Thomas Delaney	680	2 16 1	0 7 5
George	Thomas Pike	350	1 8 10	0 3 10	Ranger	Charles Mugford	500	2 1 3	0 5 5
Tyro	Patrick Scanlin	750	3 1 11	0 8 2	John & William	Edward French	500	2 1 3	0 5 5
Caledonia	John Moran	800	3 6 0	0 8 8	Active	William Curlew	300	1 4 9	0 3 3
Saint Ann	Charles McCarthy	450	1 17 2	0 4 11	Glenfalloch	Isaac Daw	600	2 9 6	0 6 6
Eagle	Justin McCarthy	350	1 8 11	0 3 10	Lady Ann	Absalom Mercer	500	2 1 3	0 5 5
Neptune	John Hudson	500	2 1 3	0 5 5	Isaac & Elizabeth	John Richards	500	2 1 3	0 5 5
Agenorina	William Udeli	700	2 17 9	0 7 7	Favorite	William Richard	300	1 4 9	0 3 3
Adelaide	George Penny	600	2 9 6	0 6 6	Swift	John Batten	500	2 1 3	0 5 5
Dart	Richard Moores	450	1 17 2	0 4 11	Liberty	Jonathan Butler	380	1 11 4	0 4 2
Hunter	Nicholas Howell	250	1 0 8	0 2 9	Maria	W. H. Andrews	400	1 13 0	0 4 4
Wonderer	Robert George	250	1 0 8	0 2 9	Henry	James King	200	0 16 6	0 2 2
Nancy	Thomas Butt	400	1 13 0	0 4 4	Mary	William Andrews	700	2 17 9	0 7 7
Amelia	Richard Parsons	700	2 17 9	0 7 7	Elizabeth & Ann	Robert Andrews	500	2 1 3	0 5 5
Ethiopian	George Pike	650	2 13 8	0 7 1	Minerva	George Joyce	520	2 2 11	0 5 8
Fortitude	John Hanrahan	450	1 17 2	0 4 11	Reindeer	Edward Guiney	720	2 19 5	0 7 10
Sweet Home	John Long	550	2 5 5	0 6 0	James	Charles Hamilton	580	2 7 10	0 6 2
Caroline	James Newman	270	1 2 3	0 3 0	Dewsbury	Nicholas Nicholl	700	2 17 9	0 7 7
Rambler	James Pearce	700	2 17 9	0 7 7	Alice	John Bransfield	700	2 17 9	0 7 7
Britannia	Thomas Flynn	600	2 9 6	0 6 6	Philantropy	John Nicholl	500	2 1 3	0 5 5
Corfe Mullen	Francis Howell	600	2 9 6	0 6 6	Venus	Henry Parsons	200	0 16 6	0 2 2
Benjamin	James Howell	450	1 17 2	0 4 11	Samuel	William Jiles	600	2 9 6	0 6 6
Fox	James Jillett	550	2 5 5	0 6 0	Active	Thomas Norman	150	0 12 5	0 1 7
Charlotte	William P. Taylor	950	3 18 5	0 10 4	Henrietta	Edward Williams	500	2 1 3	0 5 5
Lady of the Lake	Henry Ash	500	2 1 3	0 5 5	Fanny	Thomas Glavine	450	1 17 2	0 4 11
Waterloo	Richard Taylor	500	2 1 3	0 5 5	Lavinia	Edward Taylor	600	2 9 6	0 6 6
George Lewis	Edward Pike	460	1 17 10	0 5 0	Cambrian	Felix McCarthy	800	3 6 0	0 8 8
Trial	William Squires	170	0 14 0	0 1 11	Lady Young	Francis Taylor	1000	4 2 6	0 10 10
Melissa					Nelson	Charles Penny	120	0 9 10	0 1 4
		£28,670			Mary Ann & Martha	Major	600	2 9 6	0 6 6
					Julia	Henry Smith	500	2 1 3	0 5 5
					Susan	Nicholas Moran	200	0 16 6	0 2 2
					Eunice	John Moran	200	0 16 6	0 2 2

£60,600

THOMAS NEWELL, Secretary.

PACKETS

being now undergone such in her accom- safety, com- ngers can pos- ggest, a care- ving also been me her usual ing Harbour NESDAY, and lock, and Por- ys.

... 7s. 6d. ... 5s. ... 6d. ... 1s.

ill be careful- counts can be , nor will the any Specie or ncyance.

YSDALE, HARBOUR GRACE & BOAG, s, St. JOHN'S 835

VA bonear and

ing his best the patronage received, begs the same fa-

til further no- the mornings FRIDAY, posi- Packet Man Mornings of SATURDAY, at 9 may sail from each of those

7s. to 3s. 6d. 6d.

LE will hold LETTERS

RICK

N, begs most Public, that the modious Boat nce, he has fit- CARONEAR as a PACKET- part of the after th two sleeping est). The fore- up for Gentle- , which will ction. He now of this respect assures them it ar to give them

ve CARBONEAR Thursdays, and n the Morning, s, on Mondays, s, the Packet- clock on those

7s. 6d. 5s. 6d. 1s.

o their size or

accountable for

n's, &c., &c. rbonear, and in . at Mr Patrick (Tacorn) and at

ET

r a Term of

situated on the reer, bounded on the late captain e Subscriber's.

RY TAYLOR. Widore.

ks

E at the Office of

THE STAR
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1837.

We observe, in a report of a select committee of Her Majesty's Council on the Supply Bill, some very grave charges against the character and conduct of the "Representatives of the People," which charges, if they be substantiated, certainly go to prove, that it is high time that the Members of the Assembly should go back to their constituents.

We give from the report, two extracts containing those charges.—
"The Legislature of Newfoundland, however, acting upon this principle, descends to the minutest distribution, and regulates the precise sum to be paid to each individual; the consequence is, that upon every occasion, where the Supplies are being voted, each Member has passed in review before him the individuals of his neighbourhood who are to receive the most insignificant sums, and an opportunity is hereby afforded of making the person, rather than the office, the subject of discussion;—and should any constable or other functionary have become obnoxious to the Members from his quarter of the country, his stipend is scrutinized with the greatest rigour, and perhaps reduced one-half, or withheld altogether, while those who have ingratiated themselves with the same persons, have their salaries raised without regard to services."

"After a patient investigation of the whole matter, and after hearing the testimony of the witnesses called before them upon the several points to which they have been examined, the committee are of opinion that considerations of a personal nature, growing out of political hostility, have had much more influence in dictating the appropriation of public money to the objects referred to by the committee, than are consistent with a just and impartial administration of those branches of the public service to which the committee have thought it material particularly to draw the attention of the Council."

We would be inclined to think, that if the Assembly had been governed by considerations of a personal nature growing out of political hostility, the Supply Bill would not have shewn so many of the usual salaries voted for the Government Officers.

We love to be at peace; and think that it would have been more advantageous to the general welfare of this country that the supply bill had passed with its apparently lavish expenditure of a few hundreds, than that discontent and dissatisfaction should continue to keep up the "wholesome ripple" of contention, and violent party feeling, on the surface of society.

Whatever may have been the means by which the present House of Assembly assumed their position; they have been officially recognised by the British Government as the representatives of the people; and as such, their acts would involve the privileges of other Houses that may come after them, and, if they were to forego any of their legal rights, they would indeed be blameable.

The representative body in every country where it forms a part of the Government, will certainly have the controul of considerable patronage; the reformed British House of Commons is a notable example; and as long as the example, and as long as the Assembly refrains from making importations for the exercise of its patronage, its constituents will not have much reason to complain

Cheap, Speedy, and satisfactory Justice.

We will suppose that John sells Thomas forty shillings worth of goods, for which Thomas refuses to pay, and that John thinks it possible the Courts of Justice were partly intended for such

purposes. Well, John is aware that Thomas has forty shillings worth of property, that would be available for the payment of the forty shillings, if the law could be made to convert it to that just and reasonable purpose. We will suppose that the parties reside 3 or 4 miles from a place where the sittings of the Northern Circuit Court, and finding that Attachment can be granted in the Circuit Court for forty shillings he thinks that an attachment would secure the money for him, better than a Summons from the Sessions, at which, Thomas might "probably laugh, knowing that he could hide away his forty shillings worth of property before John could get a Judgment. On enquiry John finds that the Circuit Court is gone with all its officers to some other part of the country, and the time of its return will depend on the uncertainty of winds and waves, and the sundry unforeseen difficulties of navigation; but John finds that the Chairman of the Sessions is a Commissioner appointed to issue process in the absence of the Clerk of the Court. John gets his writ for forty shillings from the commissioner for which he has to pay 13s. or 14s., the writ is delivered to the constable who gets 4s. mileage; the Sheriff gets 18s. 7d.—and the property belonging to Thomas is secured in the hands of the Law.

The writ is returnable on the first day of session; well, by and by, long after being expected, the ship arrives with the Court, and the first day of the session arrives also. John attends for himself, not having money enough left to pay a Barrister of—years standing 25s. to plead for him; is called, answers for himself; Thomas is absent. John expects to get judgment by default, no no, he must serve a notice at his own proper cost and charges on defendant to appear, although John had already paid the constable for that purpose. The Court had been afloat; the first day of the term had been uncertain, and Defendant perhaps did not know that the Court had arrived. Thomas however keeps out of the way, and John cannot serve him with notice. John appears when his case is again called, tells his story can't find Thomas, and prays for Judgment, but Rule 4th December Term 7, Wm. 4, says oath of party Plaintiff cannot be admitted in proof of his demand against Defendant. Thomas had mustered 25s. for a Barrister, who tells the Court that his client is only waiting for the due service of notice, he was inclined on the part of his honest client to put the Plaintiff to proof of delivery of every item on his Bill of particulars.

Poor John is now fairly nonplused; keeps his own little shop, sells soap and candles may be, keeps no clerks like the great merchants and shopkeepers, cannot prove the delivery; at least will not be allowed to do so himself, sees the Court is no place to look for forty shillings—suffers a nonsuit, and what is worse sees the last shilling in his pocket swallowed up by the Law thus—

	£.	s.	d.
Commissioner	0	13	0
Sheriff	0	14	7
Constable	0	4	0

£1 11 7 or thereabouts currency. But if John had been able to pay a Lawyer, and had gone, on the full tide of litigation, to the palladium of his liberty, a Jury; and had lost his cause by the roguery of his debtors taking advantage of the Law of evidence in his favour. John would stand thus; looking for forty shillings.

	£.	s.	d.
Commissioner	0	13	0
Sheriff	0	14	0
Constable	0	4	0
his own Lawyer	1	5	0
Thomas' Ditto	1	5	0
Petit Jury	1	4	0

£5 9 7 or thereabouts currency. John could not but think, that the Courts were fine places to look for forty shillings; and he would perhaps

take into the account, how much he had paid of the taxes that were necessary to pay for the ship to carry the Court about; the salary of the Judge and Clerk; and other items that go to contribute to the "glorious uncertainty," one of the many evils, not least of those which flesh is heir to. John cannot help thinking that an honest common sense Stipendiary, sitting in a Court of Session, could very well for four or five shillings, have adjudicated his case as well as the Circuit; any thing that the great Lawyers may say against such a simplicity, notwithstanding.

We are obliged to omit several articles we have in type, for want of room, but which we will give on Wednesday next.

(From the Royal Gazette, Nov. 21.)

PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Session of the Local Legislature has at length been brought to a close without the granting of the usual Supplies for the carrying on of the Civil Government of the Colony, &c. On Saturday last, at 2 o'clock, His Excellency the Governor, attended by the usual suite arrived at the Court-House, in front of a Guard of Honour of the Royal Veteran Companies was drawn up to receive him. His Excellency proceeded to the Council Chamber, and having taken his seat on the Throne, directed the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the attendance of the House of Assembly; and Mr. Speaker and the other Members having accordingly went to the Council Chamber, His Excellency gave his assent to several Bills, and then delivered the following Speech:—

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Council;
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:—

I find myself at length compelled to close a Session the results of which are any thing but satisfactory.

I have reason to regret that some matters of an important character, recommended at its commencement to your consideration, remain in their former state—but of infinitely greater moment is the general distress which must be consequent upon the absence of an Appropriation Act.

Before you are again assembled we shall probably have the benefit of the opinion of her Majesty's Government upon the subject in dispute between the different branches of the Legislature: and as I am informed by the House of Assembly that some of its Members are delegated for the purpose of making a representation of the state of the Colony, I have to express my conviction that all alleged grievances which shall be substantiated by proof will be redressed, and my hope that such as may not be so sustained will no longer be suffered to agitate the public mind.

It is vain to look back upon the events of this session—I trust that our future proceedings may be of a happier description; and that the sanguine expectations, once so generally and reasonably entertained here, of the advantages to be derived from the establishment of a Local Legislature, may not be ultimately disappointed.

His Honour the President of the Council then stated that it was His Excellency's pleasure that the Legislature be Prorogued until Monday the fifth February next.

The Bills to which His Excellency gave his assent are as follows—

- Revenue Bill
- Quarter's Salaries' Bill (to 30th June)
- Road Bill
- Harbor Grace Light House Provision Bill.
- Pickled Fish Amendment Bill.
- Merchant Seamen's Regulation Bill
- Quarantine Act Continuation Bill
- Criminal Law of England Bill
- Registration of Deeds Bill
- Pilotage Act (St. John's) Continuation Bill.

The following charge was delivered by the Hon. Chief Justice BOUTRON, to the Grand Jury at the present term of the Central Circuit Court:—

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

Altho' the Calendar presents a greater number of cases for your investigation than usual, yet I am happy to inform you that I do not perceive in any of those which partake of a felonious character any circumstances more heinous than are common to offences of the like nature.—They are chiefly Larcenies, charged to have been committed within the purlieus of the town; and since the recent introduction of the modern improvements in the Criminal Law of England, the distinctions which might perhaps be found to exist among them, constituting the difference between Grand and Petty Lar-

cenies, no longer prevail, and therefore the value of the property taken will cease to be a subject of any importance in your inquiries respecting simple Larcenies.

I feel great satisfaction in observing that the number of crimes, accompanied with violence and breaches of the peace, appears to be much diminished, and the quiet and good order of the people in a town containing so many seafaring men and others living at common lodging houses, without the presence of their families, and perhaps out of employment in a considerable degree since the termination of the busy season in the year, may, I hope, be regarded as an earnest of the improvement in our Police, as well as to the morals of the working and industrious classes of the community.

The Act for introducing the Criminal Law of England to the 20th day of June last, entitled "An Act to extend the Criminal Laws of England to this Colony, under certain modifications," to which I have before alluded, as having been passed by the Local Legislature during the Session which has just terminated, will, I trust, be found one of the most valuable and beneficial enactments that has engaged the attention of our Legislature since its institution. The improvements which has been made in the Administration of Criminal Justice in England, and which the late Colonial Act brings into full operation, are both numerous and important, ameliorating the severity of our Criminal Code in many respects, and affording a summary method of punishing various petty offences, which perhaps would pass unnoticed if the more tedious process of a Jury trial were necessary for the conviction of the offender.

Time will not permit me at present to enter upon any elaborate consideration of the various changes which has thus been made in the Criminal Code of this colony, and as opportunity will from time to time be afforded, by the holding of future Courts, of again recurring to this important subject, I shall only detain you a few moments while I bring under your notice some points which may be considered as particularly deserving of observation.

The 7 and 8 Geo. 4, cap. 27, repeals a vast number of English Statutes heretofore in force in this colony, so far as they could be applied, relative to the benefit of Clergy, and to Larceny and other offences connected therewith, and to malicious injuries to property, and therefore it will behove all Magistrates to examine this Act with great care, lest they should find themselves acting under Statutes which are no longer in force.

An Act of the improving the administration of Justice in Criminal Cases in England passed in the same year, and being chapter 28 alters some of the formal as well as substantial proceedings usual upon trials of criminals—the plea of not guilty, without more, it is thereby declared, shall put the prisoner on his trial by a jury. If he refuses to plead the Court may order a plea of not guilty to be entered on behalf of such person—such refusal formerly amounting to a convicting in many cases. This Act also abolishes the benefit of Clergy on the first day of that Session, or which shall have been made so punishable by some subsequent Act. The entire Act is now in force in this colony, but I have only noticed what I consider the most important points.

By the Act 7 & 8, Geo. 4, cap. 29, for consolidating and amending the laws in England relative to Larceny, and other offences connected therewith, the distinction between Grand and petty Larceny is abolished—and transportation, imprisonment, and whipping, at the discretion of the Court, are imposed for simple Larcenies, and also hard labour and solitary confinement. The plundering or stealing any part of any ship or vessel which shall be in distress or wrecked, stranded or cast on shore, or any goods, merchandize, or articles of any kind belonging to such ship or vessel, is made punishable with Death.

Persons found with wrecked goods in their possession, and not giving a satisfactory account of how they were come by, may be summarily convicted in a penalty not exceeding £20 beyond the value of the goods, and the goods so found under a search warrant may be ordered to be restored to the owner.—Shipwrecked goods offered for sale may be seized by the person to whom they may be offered, and the party offering them may be in like manner brought before a Magistrate and fined. Stealing dogs is made punishable upon a summary conviction, by penalty not exceeding £20 for the first offence, and hard labour and whipping for the second. Receivers of stolen dogs are also liable to the like punishment. Stealing any part of any live or dead fence, or any wooden post, pale, or rail, set up or used as a fence, or any stile or gate or any part thereof, is

likewise subject to a fine of the value of the offence in prison with whipping, and also punished with satisfaction according to the things stolen out of garishable in like manner.

By the 7 and 8 Geo. 4, persons wilfully doing any damage upon any real estate specifically provided for, summarily convicted of the Peace and £5, by way of revision relates to understood by the

The last point draw your attention to the conviction, which a Police regulation, cap. 31, section amending the Statute of offences against jurisdiction is a fine persons common assault £5, which by tributary offences and the other default of punishment to the sentence of the Court.

You will, as should any other requiring the any representative to make shall

WILLIAM CHARLES
BY
In front of
HARBOUR GRACE
ON
The 1st of

The following
Belonging to
late Wm
That FARM
HOUSE, OCCU-
pied by the
and known by
comprising a
siderable part
tion.

That PLANT
ROOM situ-
ated in the
occupied by
at an annual
Further pro-
at the time of
WILLIAM
CHARLES
G
Harbour Gr
November

FOUND
under the
the FARM
by the EXP

The Own
can have the
plication at

Harbour Gr
AT

TO
NOTICE
now
exhibited fr
after TUSTE
inst., on I
Conception
or Seaward,
from North

Harbour Gr
November

ALL
DOBIE, of
but late of
are request
Subscriber
the said E
immediate

Brigus,

STOP READ!!

At considerably Reduced Prices.

The Subscriber
 HAVING JUST RECEIVED
HIS FALL SUPPLY OF
The under-mentioned Articles, recommends them as worthy the attention of the Public, as he intends to dispose of them at a very low figure above the Invoice Cost, viz.:

- Linen Bed Tick
- Brown and White Serge
- Printed Cottons
- French Gingham
- Wide and Narrow striped Checks
- Extra stout Ditto
- Black, Brown and Coloured Merinos
- Bombazets, Plaids
- Thibet Wool Shawls
- Extra Ditto
- Plain Middle Ditto
- Fancy Ditto
- Thibet Wool Handkerchiefs
- Black Barcelona Ditto
- Fancy Ditto Ditto
- Gauze Ditto
- Cross-bared, Corded and Book Muslins
- Jaconet and Mull Ditto
- Ladies' Work'd Lace and Muslin Collars
- Colored Jaconets
- Laced Edgings
- Men's Braces
- Men's stout Yarn Hose
- Men's Worsterd Ditto
- Men's Lambswool Ditto
- Women's Black Ditto Ditto
- Men's Cuff'd and Milled Gloves
- Men's Fleece Ditto
- Women's Fine Ditto
- Women's Black and White Cotton D.
- Cotton and Regatta Shirts
- Men's Drawers
- Boy's Cloth and Plush Caps
- White and Grey Shirtings
- White Counterpanes
- White Flannels
- Women's White and Colord Stays
- Men's and Woman's Shoes and Boots
- A few Martin Boas
- Swansdown, Buffs, Wadding
- Men's Beaver Hats
- Men's Guernsey Frocks
- Canvas Frocks
- Whitney Blankets
- Petershams, Pilot Cloths
- Superfine Brown, Blue & Olive Cloths
- Moleskins
- Tea Trays
- Rum, Molasses, Sugar, Teas
- Pork, Butter
- Soap by the box
- Upper and Sole Leather
- Earthenware, Pipes
- Tobacco and Snuff, in large and small quantities
- And Sundry other Articles.

GEORGE W. GILL.
 Harbour Grace, November 22, 1837.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the Brigs Caroline from Hamburg, Ann from Bristol, and Emily from London,

The undermentioned Goods Which they offer at unusually low rates for Cash or Produce,

- Bread 1st, 2nd, and 3rd quality, Hamburg
- Butter, Best Hamburg
- Pork, ditto ditto
- Flour, Fine, Superfine & extra Superfine
- Navy Beef, a few Tierces
- Oatmeal, Peas, Hams
- Window Glass, Bricks, Lime in Hhd's.
- Oakum, Nails, Shot, Bar & Bolt Iron
- Blocks, Mast Hoops, Ensigns
- Compasses, Log-glasses, Lamp-cotton
- Cabin Stoves, Grates
- Bridport Canvas
- Bristol made Shoes and Boots
- Fur Caps
- Account Books, Wrapping Paper
- Vinegar in Jars 1 & 2 Gallons each
- WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT
- Of Linen Drapery, Woollens, Silks
- Hosiery, Haberdashery
- Ironmongery, Tinware and Earthenware

ALSO, ex-TRUSTY,
 From Demerara,
 34 Puns. Superior Molasses } in Bond
 11 Ditto High Proof Rum }
 3 Hogsheads Sugar.

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.
 Harbour Grace, November 8, 1837.

Blanks

For Sale at the STAR, Office.

likewise subjected to summary conviction; and a fine not exceeding £5 above the value of the thing stolen, & for a second offence imprisonment and hard labour, with whipping, may be inflicted. Receivers also punishable on failing to give a satisfactory account of how they came by the things stolen. Stealing fruit or vegetables out of gardens is also made punishable in like manner.

By the 7 and 8 Geo. 4, cap. 30 sec. 24, persons wilfully and maliciously committing any damage, injury, or spoil to or upon any real or personal property not specifically provided against, may be summarily convicted before a Justice of the Peace and fined a sum not exceeding £5, by way of compensation. This provision relates to what may be commonly understood by Petty Trespasses.

The last point to which I shall now draw your attention is the remedy provided for Common Assaults by summary conviction, which is a great improvement in a Police regulation. By the Act 9 Geo. 4, cap. 31, sec. 57, for consolidating and amending the Statutes in England relative to offences against the person, a summary jurisdiction is given to two Justices to fine persons convicted before them of common assaults in a sum not exceeding £5, which by our Local Act is distributable one-half to the party grieved and the other half to the Crown, and in default of payment the party may be sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

You will, as usual, visit the goal, and should any thing come under your notice requiring the interposition of the Court, any representation you may think proper to make shall receive due consideration.

WILL BE SOLD

BY AUCTION,

In front of the Court-House at HARBOUR GRACE,

ON FRIDAY,

The 1st day of December next,

At 10 o'Clock,

The following Freehold Property,

Belonging to the Insolvent Estate of the late WILLIAM INNOTT,

That FARM, LAND, DWELLING-HOUSE, OUT-HOUSES, and ESTATE, situated at Harbour Grace, formerly occupied by the said WILLIAM INNOTT, and known by the name of the Cottage, comprising 23 1/2 Acres of LAND, a considerable part of which is under cultivation.

ALSO,

That PLANTATION and FISHING-ROOM situate at Masquito, formerly occupied by McGrath, and now in the occupancy of Arthur Thomey, as Tenant at an annual Rent of £15 currency.

Further particulars will be made known at the time of Sale, or upon application to

WILLIAM GRAHAM } Trustees
 CHARLES R. TAYLOR }
 By their Attorney
 CHARLES SIMMS,
 GEORGE THORNE, Trustee.
 Harbour Grace, November 27, 1837.

FOUND IN CONCEPTION BAY, on Saturday last, between BELLISLE and the FEATHER POINT of Harbour Grace, by the EXPRESS PACKET, a small

PUNT

The Owner on proving property, can have her, by paying expenses on application at the Express Packet Office.

ANDREW DRYSDALE, Agent.
 Harbour Grace, November 29, 1837.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a powerful FIXED LIGHT will be exhibited from Sunset to Sunrise on and after TUESDAY Evening next, the 21st inst., on HARBOUR GRACE ISLAND, in Conception Bay, extending Eastwardly, or Seaward, in a direction by compass from North to South-west.

W. STIRLING,
 JAMES BAYLY,
 THOMAS RIDLEY,
 WILLIAM PUNTON,
 THOMAS CHANCEY,
 Commissioners.

Harbour Grace, November 29, 1837.

ALL Persons having any Claim on the Estate of ROBERT DOBIE, of Kirkaldy, (North Britain), but late of Brigus, Surgeon, Deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscriber; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to

JULIA DOBIE,
 Administratrix.
 Brigus,

On Sale

BY
Thorne, Hooper & Co

- 30,000 Feet Merchantable Pine Board
 - 10,000 do. do. 1 1/2 inch do. Plank
 - 6,000 do. do. Plank for Decking
 - 3,000 do. Hardwood do. 3 inch
 - 3,000 Scantling
 - Hardwood Balk & Spruce & Pine Spars
- Being the Cargo of the Brig ANN, N. DAVIS, Master, from Miramichi.
 Harbour Grace, November 22, 1837.

By Private Contract,
 THE GOODSCHOONER

JAMES,
 Burthen per Register 92 4-4 9-4 Tons
 (Old Measurement.)

She is full timbered and well adapted for the general Trade of this Country.
 For particulars apply to

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.
 Harbour Grace, November 1, 1837.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Having taken the STORE lately occupied by Mr. PETER ROGERSON,

Offers for Sale,

Cheap for CASH

- Superfine Flour
- Prime Mess Pork
- Superior common Bread
- Excellent Holstein Butter
- Molasses.

WM. HENDERSON.
 Harbour Grace, Sept. 20, 1837.

THOMAS RIDLEY & CO.

Have Just Imported,

BY THE

Brig MARY, Capt. MARTIN, from HAMBURG,

The undermentioned GOODS, which they will Sell

At St. John's Prices

For CASH or PRODUCE,

- 100 Barrels Prime Mess Pork
 - 200 Barrels Superfine Flour
 - 274 Bags Biscuit
 - 100 Firkins Fine New Butter
 - 30 Barrels Oatmeal
 - 20 Barrels Peas
 - And a few choice Westphalia Hams.
- Harbour Grace, September 13, 1837.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have Received,

Per Native, from Torquay, A few Casks well-assorted

SHOES,

Which they will Sell very low, for an early Payment in Cash, Oil or Fish.

THOS. RIDLEY & Co.
 Harbour Grace, September 13, 1837.

Notices

TO LET

or a Term of Twenty-six Years, or the Interest SOLD,

OF those Extensive WATER-SIDE PREMISES, at Harbour Grace, lately in the occupancy of the Subscriber, admeasuring on the South side of the Street about One Hundred and Sixty-seven Feet front, on which there is erected a WHARF, and STORE 30 by 28 Feet, and the use of a VAT if required, that will contain about 7000 Seals. The situation is in a Central part of the Town, and well adapted for a Coal and Lumber Yard. ALSO, about Forty-three Feet front to LET on BUILDING LEASES, on the North side of the Street, East of Mr. POWER'S House.

As HARBOR GRACE has now all the advantages of Sr. JOHN'S, being a FREE PORT, this PROPERTY may be worth the attention of a Capitalist.

For further particulars apply to Mr. ANDREW DRYSDALE, Harbour Grace, or at St. John's, to

PETER ROGERSON.
 St. John's, }
 Sept. 5, 1837. }

ALL Persons having any Claim or Claims on JAMES HIPPISELY of Bristol, (England,) but late of Harbour Grace, Merchant, Deceased, are hereby requested to present the same to the Subscriber without delay; and all Persons indebted to the said JAMES HIPPISELY, are required to make immediate payment to

GEORGE HIPPISELY,
 Sole Executor.

Harbour Grace, Sept. 6, 1837.

On Sale

G. P. JILLARD

HAS RECENTLY IMPORTED,
 From Manchester, Birmingham, and Bristol,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms,

- White, Blue, and Brown Serges
- Flannel, Union Baize
- Calico, Shirting, Check
- Stout Cotton Duck, Double warp ditto
- Cambric, Mull, Jaconet, Book, Crossbar and Coloured MUSLINS
- White and Coloured Net, Quilling ditto
- Lace, Edging and Tatting in great variety
- Printed Cottons, Rich CHINTZ
- Coloured Morino, Plain Stuffs
- Ribbons and Persians
- Gentlemen's Fancy Cravats and Stiffners
- Men's, Women's and Children's Silk, Kid, and Leather GLOVES
- Ditto ditto Worsted and Cotton Hose
- Twist, Sewing Silk, Sewing Cotton, Tape, and all sorts of

HABERDASHERY

- Imperial, Braid, Dress, and Side Combs
- Pocket Combs, Ivory small tooth ditto
- Violin & Violincello Bows & Bow-hair
- Ditto and ditto Strings, 1, 2, 3, 4
- Umbrellas, Pins and Needles
- Elastic Knitting Pins
- Gilt, and Silver-end Thimbles
- Slates, and Slate Pencils
- Table Knives and Forks
- Steels and Carvers
- Penknives, Scissors, Razors
- Awl-blades, Shoe Knives, Nippers
- Cinder Sifters, Chamber Buckets
- Mops, Brushes, Pattens
- SCYTHES, Grass Hooks
- Wire Rat and Mouse Traps
- Irish and English Spades, Rakes
- Wood Screws, Brads, Door-springs
- Files of all sorts, Shoe Rasps
- Imperial Weights from 4lbs. down
- Ditto Pewter Measures
- Britannia-metal Teapots, Coffee Biggins, Plated and Britannia-metal Tea & Table, Spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs
- Caddy and Salt Spoons
- Cases Mathematical Instruments
- Pocket Compasses
- Superfine Kerby Hooks
- Buttons of all descriptions
- Beads, Smelling Bottles
- London VINEGAR in cask and bottless
- PATENT MEDICINES
- Castor Oil, Epsom Salts
- Pocket Pistols and Ducking Guns with Percussion Locks and Caps
- Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes
- Ladies' Ditto Ditto
- Children's Ditto Ditto

WATCHES, Watch Guards
 WEDDING and Fancy RINGS

TOGETHER WITH

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELLERY

Harbour Grace, July 19, 1837.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Are Landing

Ex the Frig AMITY, Captain Dunn, from LIVERPOOL,

- 86 Tons Salt
- 30 Tons Best Orrel Coal
- 100 Barrels Hamburg Fine Flour
- 75 Ditto extra Superfine Ditto
- 60 Ditto Prime Pork
- 50 Boxes, 46 Half-boxes, and 160 Qr.-boxes Muscatel Raisins
- Rod, Casement, Round and Sheathing Iron
- Nails, and Crow Bars, all sizes
- 1 Best Liverpool Back Iron
- An assortment of Coopers Tools (warranted superior)
- Best London White Lead
- Colord Paints
- Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine
- Ochre, Chalk, Whiting
- Pitch, Tar, &c. &c.

Which will be Sold VERY LOW for CASH or PRODUCE.

THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.

Harbour Grace.

Dr. Channing's beautiful "Address on Temperance," delivered by the author to the Massachusetts Temperance Society, on the 25th of February last, has been republished in this country in a cheap form. It abounds with elevated and enlightened views, and its extensive circulation must be productive of much good. It has not escaped Dr. Channing that the labouring classes have not derived that benefit from the wonderful improvements of our day which the philanthropist would wish them to obtain; and he justly makes excessive toil one of the chief causes of intemperance.

"One cause (he observes) of the commonness of intemperance in the present state of things is the heavy burden of care and toil which is laid on a large multitude of men. Multitudes, to earn subsistence for themselves and their families are often compelled to undergo a degree of labour exhausting to the spirits and injurious to health. Of consequence relief is sought in stimulants. We do not find that civilization lightens men's toils; as yet it has increased them; and in this effect I see the sign of a deep defect in what we call the progress of society. It cannot be the design of the Creator that the whole of life should be spent in drudgery for the supply of animal wants. That civilization is very imperfect in which the mass of men can redeem no time from bodily labor for intellectual, moral, and social culture. It is melancholy to witness the degradation of multitudes to the condition of beasts of burden. Exhausting toils unfit the mind to withstand temptation. The man spent with labour and cut off by his condition from higher pleasures is impelled to seek a deceitful solace in sensual excess. How the condition of society shall be so changed as to prevent excessive pressure on any class is undoubtedly a hard question. One thing seems plain as there is no tendency in our present institutions and habits to bring relief. On the contrary, rich and poor seem to be more and more oppressed with incessant toil, exhausting forethought, anxious struggles, feverish competitions. Some look to legislation to lighten the burden of the labouring class. But equal laws and civil liberty have no power to remove the shocking contrast of condition which all civilized communities present. Inward spiritual improvement, I believe, is the only sure remedy for social evils. What we need is a new diffusion of Christian, fraternal love, to stir up the powerful and prosperous to succour liberally and encourage the unfortunate or weak, and a new diffusion of intellectual and moral force to make the multitude efficient for their own support, to form them to self-control, and to breathe a spirit of independence which will scorn to ask or receive unnecessary relief.

"Another cause, intimately connected with the last, is the intellectual depression and the ignorance to which many are subjected. They who toil from morning to night, without seasons of thought and mental improvement, are of course exceedingly narrowed in their faculties, views, and sources of gratification. The present moment, and the body, engross their thoughts. The pleasures of intellect, of imagination, of taste, of reading, of cultivated society, are almost entirely denied them. What pleasures but those of reflection and forethought, how dim must be their perceptions of religion and duty, and how little fitted are they to cope with temptation! Undoubtedly in this country this cause of intemperance is less operative than in others. There is less brutal ignorance here than elsewhere; but, on the other hand, the facilities of excess are incomparably greater, so that for the uneducated the temptation to vice may be stronger in this than in less enlightened lands. Our outward prosperity, unaccompanied with proportionate moral and mental improvement, becomes a mighty impule the prosperous are bound to withstand."

Much of the intemperance of this country is owing to the defective education of the lower classes, but much also, no doubt, to the systematic efforts of men, often well-meaning we grant, but of narrow and confined views, who have found their way into the magistracy, and who, by interdicting all harmless amusement of relaxation, drive the working people into the public houses. On these two points Dr. Channing's views are admirable. "It is (he says) a melancholy and prevalent error among us, that persons in the labouring classes, are denied by their conditions any considerable intellectual improvement. They must live, it is thought, to work, not to fulfil the great end of a human being, which is to unfold his divinest powers and affections. But it is not so. The poorest child might, and ought to have liberal means of self-improvement: and were there a true reverence among us for human nature and for Christianity he would find them. In a letter recently received from a most intelligent traveller in Germany, I am informed that in certain parts of that country there is found, in the most depressed classes, a degree of intellectual culture not generally supposed to consist with their lot; that a sense of the beautiful in nature and art produces much happiness in a portion of society, which among us is thought to be disqualified for this innocent and elevated pleasure; that the teaching in Sunday schools is in some places more various than here, and that a collection of books and a degree of scientific knowledge may be met in cottages far inferior to the dwellings of our husbandmen. Wealth cannot be better used than in rescuing men of vigorous and disinterested minds from worldly toils and cares, in giving them time and opportunity for generous self-culture, and in enabling them to devote their whole strength and being to a like culture of their race. The surest mark of a true civilization is, that the arts which minister to sensuality decrease, and spiritual employments are multiplied, or that more and more of the highest ability in the state is withdrawn from labours for the animal life, and consecrated to the work of calling forth the intellect, the imagination, the conscience, the pure affections, the moral energy of the community at large, and especially of this young.

There are at the present time fourteen thousand persons imprisoned for debt in the several prisons of the kingdom.

THE SUBSCRIBER would notify the Inhabitants of CARBONEAR and its Vicinity generally, that he has accommodations in his SCHOOL for several additional PUPILS. He also would inform them that he has commenced the erection of a School-Room for the FEMALE part of his young friends, which will be ready for their reception after the Midsummer Vacation: in both which Schools the instruction will comprise all the branches of a useful and respectable Education. As proof of his capability, all he asks is a fair trial.

THE SUBSCRIBER would notify the Inhabitants of CARBONEAR and its Vicinity generally, that he has accommodations in his SCHOOL for several additional PUPILS. He also would inform them that he has commenced the erection of a School-Room for the FEMALE part of his young friends, which will be ready for their reception after the Midsummer Vacation: in both which Schools the instruction will comprise all the branches of a useful and respectable Education. As proof of his capability, all he asks is a fair trial.

THE SUBSCRIBER would notify the Inhabitants of CARBONEAR and its Vicinity generally, that he has accommodations in his SCHOOL for several additional PUPILS. He also would inform them that he has commenced the erection of a School-Room for the FEMALE part of his young friends, which will be ready for their reception after the Midsummer Vacation: in both which Schools the instruction will comprise all the branches of a useful and respectable Education. As proof of his capability, all he asks is a fair trial.

THE SUBSCRIBER would notify the Inhabitants of CARBONEAR and its Vicinity generally, that he has accommodations in his SCHOOL for several additional PUPILS. He also would inform them that he has commenced the erection of a School-Room for the FEMALE part of his young friends, which will be ready for their reception after the Midsummer Vacation: in both which Schools the instruction will comprise all the branches of a useful and respectable Education. As proof of his capability, all he asks is a fair trial.

THE SUBSCRIBER would notify the Inhabitants of CARBONEAR and its Vicinity generally, that he has accommodations in his SCHOOL for several additional PUPILS. He also would inform them that he has commenced the erection of a School-Room for the FEMALE part of his young friends, which will be ready for their reception after the Midsummer Vacation: in both which Schools the instruction will comprise all the branches of a useful and respectable Education. As proof of his capability, all he asks is a fair trial.

THE SUBSCRIBER would notify the Inhabitants of CARBONEAR and its Vicinity generally, that he has accommodations in his SCHOOL for several additional PUPILS. He also would inform them that he has commenced the erection of a School-Room for the FEMALE part of his young friends, which will be ready for their reception after the Midsummer Vacation: in both which Schools the instruction will comprise all the branches of a useful and respectable Education. As proof of his capability, all he asks is a fair trial.

NOTICES
In the NORTHERN CIRCUIT COURT, Harbour Grace, MAY and JUNE Term, 7th Wm., 4th

IN THE MATTER OF SIMON LEVI LATE OF CARBONEAR IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT MERCHANT INSOLVENT.
WHEREAS the said SIMON LEVI was, on the First Day of JUNE last, in the form of Law Declared Insolvent by this Court: And Whereas ROBERT PACK, Esquire, and WILLIAM W. BEMISTER, Esquire, of Carbonear aforesaid, Merchants and Creditors, of the said INSOLVENT, have, by the major part in Value of the Creditors of the said INSOLVENT, been in due form chosen and appointed TRUSTEES of the ESTATE of the said INSOLVENT;

NOTICE
TO BE HEREBY GIVEN
THAT the said ROBERT PACK, and WILLIAM W. BEMISTER, as such TRUSTEES, are duly authorised, under such Orders as the said NORTHERN CIRCUIT COURT shall from time to time deem proper to make therein, to Discover, Collect, and Reconcile the DEBTS and EFFECTS of the said INSOLVENT: And all Persons Indebted to the said INSOLVENT, or having in their Possession any GOODS or EFFECTS belonging to him, are hereby required to Pay and Deliver the same forthwith to the said TRUSTEES.
By the Court,
JOHN STARK,
Chief Clerk & Registrar.

WE Herely appoint Mr SIMON LEVI, Esq. Trustee for the said Estate.
ROBERT PACK, Trustee in the W. W. BEMISTER, Trustee in the

THE SUBSCRIBER would notify the Inhabitants of CARBONEAR and its Vicinity generally, that he has accommodations in his SCHOOL for several additional PUPILS. He also would inform them that he has commenced the erection of a School-Room for the FEMALE part of his young friends, which will be ready for their reception after the Midsummer Vacation: in both which Schools the instruction will comprise all the branches of a useful and respectable Education. As proof of his capability, all he asks is a fair trial.

DESERTED
FROM the service of the Subscriber, on the 15th day of NOVEMBER last,
MICHAEL COADY,
an APPRENTICE, (b and by the Supreme Court), about Five feet Seven inches high, black hair, full eyes and plump in the face, a Native of St. John's. This is to caution all Persons from harbouring or employing the said DESERTER, as they will be Prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.
JAMES COUGHLAN,
Bryant's Cove,

ALL Persons who may have Claims against the Estate of the late JAMES HOWELL, of Carbonear, Planter, Deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers for liquidation on or before the 25th Instant. And all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are informed to make immediate settlement.
MARY HOWELL, Administratrix.
W. W. BEMISTER, Administrator
Carbonear, May 17, 1837.

POST-OFFICE
THE following is a List of the LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE at St. John's, which will not be forwarded until the POSTAGE IS PAID.

CARBONEAR.
Captain Tewkesberry, viz. Mary Barry.
John Barfoot Edwards, to be forwarded to Mr Ayles.
John Snook, with Mr. Richard H. Taylor
Captain William Hutchings, on board brigantine Elizabeth.
Mr William Collings, 3 papers.
Mr Thomas Gamble.
Stephen Haultpenney, Ochre-pit Cove.
Mr John McCarthy.
Martin Fleming, do. care of John Kelly, Carbonear.
HARBOUR GRACE.
Joseph Soper, Esq.,
Mr Witting, T. Ridley, and James Bayley, Esquires, Commissioners of the Island Light House.
M Thomas Bartlett, Bears Cove.
Mr John Sullivan.

S. SOLOMAN,
POSTMASTER.
St. John's, June 28, 1837.

NOTICES
CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS
St John's and Harbor Grace Packets

THE EXPRESS Packet being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accommodations, and otherwise, as the safety, comfort and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and Port Royal Cove on the following days.

FARES.
Ordinary Passengers 7s. 6d.
Servants & Children 5s.
Single Letters 6d.
Double Do. 1s.
and Packages in proportion
All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept for Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE
PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, St. John's
Harbour Grace, May, 1835

NORA CERIHA
Packet Boat between Carbonear and Port Royal Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours.
The Nora Ceriha will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.

TERMS.
Ladies & Gentlemen 7s.
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6d.
Single Letters 6d.
Double do. 1s.
and Packages in proportion.
N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES given him.
Carbonear, June, 1835.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMUND PHELPS begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat which at a considerable expence, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two cabins, (part of the after cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will be trust give every satisfaction. Hence he begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it will be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The St. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR for the Cove, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock in the Morning, and the Cove at 12 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet-Man leaving St. John's at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.
TERMS.
After abin Passengers 7s. 6d.
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single 6d
Double, Do. 1s.
Packets in proportion to their size or weight.
The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.
N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c. received at his House in Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kiely's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Cruet's.
Carbonear, ---
June 4, 1835.

TO BE LET
On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

A PIECE of GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded on East by the House of the late captain STARR, and on the east by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR,
Widow.
Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1837.

Blanks
of Various kinds for SALE at the Office of this Paper.

THE
A

Vol. IV.

HARBOUR GRACE,

On

THORN, H

BREAD, 1st, 2d Quality.
FLOUR
PORK
PEAS
BUTTER.

SALT and

BOHEA
SOLCHONG
HYSON

With a GENERAL

BRITISH MA

SHOP at

GOOD

ON:CON

320 Bags fine B

60 Do. Poillard

100 Do. Bread

80 Firkins Butt

made up for

Harbor Grace, J

THOMAS

JUST I

BY THE BRIG Jo

700 Bags Bread

250 Barrels Super

150 Barrels Prim

200 Firkins Butte

10 Barrels Peas

68 Coils Cordage

By the NATH

A LARG

MANUF

GO

Bar and Bolt Iron

Tinware &c., Pitch

Paints, Linseed Oil

Soap, Candles, Lo

Mast Hoops, Oak

And 40 Coils "H

By the FISH

Salt, Coals, N

Harbor Grace,

HAY SEED, a

SEEDS

Harbour Grace.

Inde